hibernating and was not cleaned until January 15th after returning home. Of this lot of ten shells, six were brown with darker stripes, and four were white or albino. Five of the brown shells contained brown embryos of from two to three in each, the other brown shell contained three brown and one white; two of the white contained two brown each; one white contained two brown and one white, and the remaining white one contained two white. Whether the small number in each shell of this lot tends to show that a portion of the embryos may have been extruded and the remainder would have been carried until the returning spring, I cannot say, or it may be that this particular colony would not produce as many young, as the adult shells are not more than two-thirds the size of those from most of the other stations.

At a station in Quaking Asp Canyon, Kaibab Mountains, four of the shells of *Oreohelix strigosa depressa* were gravid, three brown with dark bands and one white. One brown shell contained five brown; one brown contained nine brown; the other brown shell contained three brown and two white, and the white shell contained five brown and two white embryos. These shells were hibernating, and they were collected on October 14th and opened January 15th, 1910.

At twelve stations taken at random the number of young ranged between five and twelve from each shell. One shell from another station contained twenty embryos. All of the shells taken at these thirteen stations were brown with dark bands and the embryos were all brown.

In this connection I might say that in the fall of 1907 I collected in the Huachuca Mountains. The species of Oreohelix there being strigosa concentrata (Dall) and strigosa huachucana (Pils.). I did not see a single albino and none among the embryos.

Query: In the light of the above notes what is to be done with varieties *alba* and *rubra* among the species of snails.

A GIANT ADMETE FROM BERING SEA.

BY WILLIAM H. DALL.

Among the collections made by me more than thirty-seven years ago in Bering Strait and at Plover Bay on the Siberian side of the Strait a number of species of shells were procured, some of which are widely distributed in the boreal seas while others are local. Many of the specimens were exceptionally large, larger than others of the same species collected elsewhere. In sorting the material, which has been all these years in alcohol, a remarkable new species of *Admete* was found, of which the description follows:

ADMETE REGINA n. sp.

Shell large, solid, white, with a coffee-colored periostracum and five or more whorls, the apex in every case being more or less eroded; spiral sculpture of fine, even-channeled grooves with flattened or even slightly concave wider interspaces, covering the whole shell except a space between the suture and the shoulder of the whorls; there are about two grooves and an interspace to a millimeter; axial sculpture of a few feeble often more or less obsolete, irregular, low plications, not quite reaching the middle of the whorl; suture very deep but not channeled; whorls moderately rounded; base attenuated, with a narrow, deep umbilical perforation; outer lip simple, hardly thickened, throat white, smooth, body with a smooth, white layer of callus; pillar concavely arcuate, with six or more feeble plaits, the anterior end of the pillar projecting over a deep notch.

Height of shell 36, last whorl 27, of aperture 20, max. diam. 22 mm.

Type No. 221473, U. S. N. Mus.; dredged in Plover Bay in 25 fms., hard bottom, by W. H. Dall in 1874.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE EUROPEAN NAIADES.

BY DR. A. E. ORTMANN.

(Concluded from page 7).

I have divided the family *Unionida* into three subfamilies, only two of which are found in Europe (compare: Nautilus, 23, Febr. 10, p. 114-120).

Subfamily: Unioninæ Swainson (restr.)

Supraanal opening rarely not separated from the anal, generally well separated. Marsupium formed by all four gills, or only by the outer ones, when charged only moderately swollen, and its edge not